

1937.



# **BAR BULLETIN**

**PUBLISHED BY THE LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION**

Legal Services to Draftees

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Justice's Court

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Activities of Junior Barristers

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Library News

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Future of Juvenile Court

**Vol. 17**

**SEPTEMBER, 1941**

**No. 1**

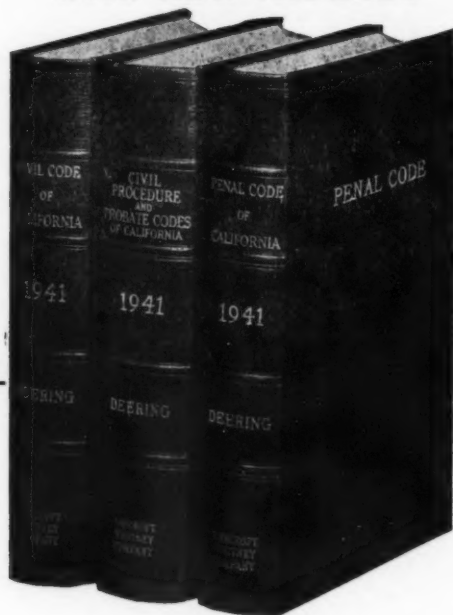
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# BAR BULLETIN

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VOL. 17

SEPTEMBER, 1941

No. 1

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## ACTIVITIES OF 14 LOS ANGELES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATIONS IN FURNISHING FREE LEGAL SERVICES TO DRAFTEES

WITH the enactment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, numerous legal problems have arisen in connection with the personal obligations of draftees, soldiers, sailors and others affected by the Act. Persons without the means to pay for the services of a lawyer required counsel on questions arising under their leases, installment purchase contracts, life insurance policies, etc. Recognizing this important need, the American Bar Association appointed a Committee on National Defense with headquarters in Washington. This Committee was advised respecting problems arising under the Act by a group of officers assigned by the War and Navy Departments and by the Department of Justice. The importance of maintaining a high degree of cooperation between this Committee and the many local advisory boards and legal aid groups became apparent immediately. Accordingly, early in November, 1940, this Committee on National Defense circulated among the bar associations of the country a memorandum which stated, in part, the following:

"It is indispensable that the Bar in every locality shall organize suitable agencies in behalf of registrants under the Selective Service Act who may be unable to pay fees for necessary legal advice."

In response to such request, the Los Angeles Bar Association on November 13, 1940, appointed a committee which is now known as Los Angeles Bar Association Committee on National Defense.

The committee immediately met for the purpose of organizing and discussing the work to be done. It became apparent that in a county as large and thickly populated as Los Angeles County, the work of the various associations throughout the entire county would have to be well coordinated in order to avoid overlapping of jurisdictions, confusion, and duplication of work. On February 3, 1941, a meeting was held for the purpose of bringing about coordination of this work throughout the county. Rules of procedure were adopted which were later approved by the Board of Trustees of the Association. This meeting was

enthusiastically attended by thirty-one presidents and representatives of bar associations of the county.

Pursuant to agreement reached at this meeting, the office of the Los Angeles Bar Association assembled maps and other data showing the boundaries of territories to be served by the respective associations in the county, and the names of members of each committee to whom draftees or other applicants should be sent.

#### RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE.

The officers and members of the staff of the "Selective Service for California," and other agencies under the Selective Training and Service Act, as well as Army and Navy officers in this area, have instructed those desirous of obtaining free legal counsel to apply to the office of the Los Angeles Bar Association. When the committee first began functioning, a draftee or other applicant was required to answer a number of questions on a form of "Application for Legal Aid." The use of this form was discontinued after a short time because it was soon discovered that practically all applicants calling for the service were entitled to it and that, therefore, the use of the application was a waste of time. A cross reference index of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 was prepared by Patrick Henry Ford, a member of the committee, and a copy thereof was placed in the hands of every committeeman.

As a matter of practice every applicant is referred to a member of the committee, whether the applicant is or is not financially able to pay a fee. Of course, no committeeman is allowed to charge a fee. The records of the Association indicate that the members of the committee have handled 102 matters for 102 draftees and other applicants. This figure does not take into account the numerous consultations wherein it was discovered that no assistance could be given, nor does it take into account the innumerable matters referred to other associations in the county. A number of court appearances have been made, some of which required a great deal of time of the members of the committee who are acting as counsel for the draftees. Two rather heavy cases are pending at the present time, each of which involves the protection of rather valuable property rights of Navy officers.

Colonel Andrew J. Copp, Jr., chairman of the Los Angeles Bar Association Committee, appeared as *amicus curiae* in the Supreme Court of the State of California in the case of McCoy vs. Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles. This proceeding was brought by a tax-payer for the purpose of compelling the Board of Supervisors to declare the county position held by William J. Fox, Major, Marine Corps Reserve, of chief engineer of the Building and Safety Department of the County, vacated by reason of his having been ordered into active duty as a military corps officer by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Petitioner's theory was that under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of California a person who holds a lucrative office under the United States shall not be eligible to hold any office of profit under the State of California. The importance of this case is readily apparent, for had petitioner's point been sustained, many of the county employees called into active service would have lost their positions thereby, and would have had to secure other employment upon return to civil life at the termination of their military or naval service. Colonel Copp's position was upheld by the Court.

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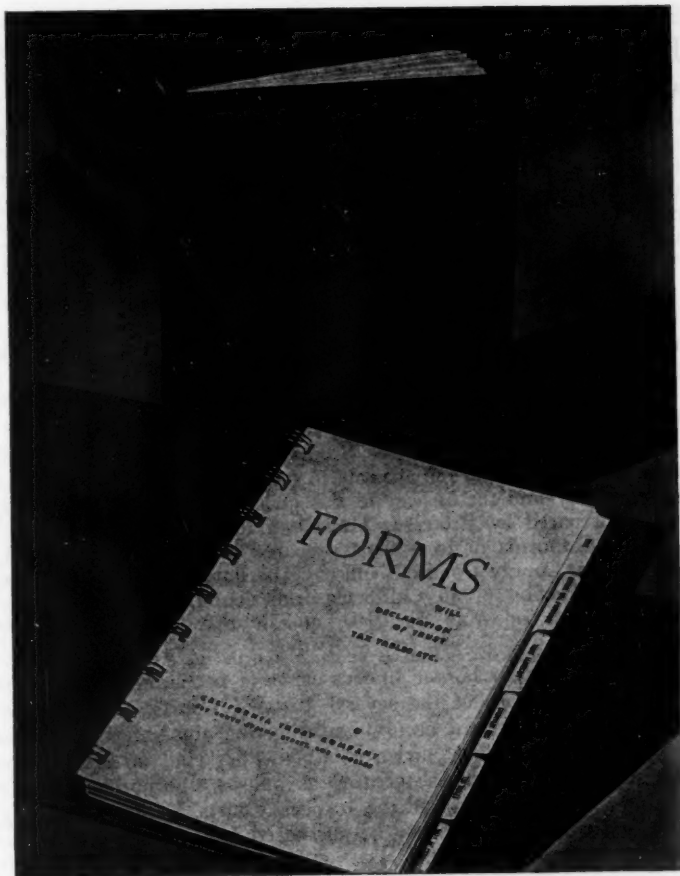
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## SUGGESTIONS ON PRACTICE IN THE JUSTICES' COURTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

MOST Los Angeles attorneys appear infrequently, if at all, in the various Justices' Courts of the County, despite the fact that the aggregate volume of litigation handled by these courts is tremendous. There probably exists, among the members of the Los Angeles Bar, a general feeling of unfamiliarity with the jurisdiction of and procedure in the Justices' Courts. This situation may be due in part to a belief that the class of litigation handled in these courts does not justify the expenditure of the time which would be necessary to acquire a working knowledge of their jurisdiction and procedure.

Believing, therefore, that the bar as a whole, and the younger members of the bar in particular, might profit by some practical suggestions as to practice in the Justices' Courts, Whitney Harris, President of the Junior Barristers, appointed a Committee on Los Angeles County Inferior Courts\* and requested it to prepare a report concerning certain aspects of practice in the twenty-three Justices' Courts of Los Angeles County.

Jurisdiction of the Justices' Court over the subject matter of a particular action is ordinarily the initial problem facing a prospective litigant. His attorney can ordinarily find the answer to this question most conveniently by referring to a chart prepared by Professor Howell of the Law School of the University of Southern California or to a chart prepared by S. V. O. Pritchard, Esq., of the Los Angeles County Counsel's office. The latter chart, which covers the subject matter jurisdiction of all California trial courts, appeared in the Los Angeles Daily Journal for May 5, 1940, and it may now be obtained under Reprint No. 527.

Occasionally, in border line cases, it is necessary to determine the precise territorial boundaries of the several Justices' Courts. The Committee intended originally to prepare an accurate map giving this information, but found that the office of the County Surveyor, Room 702, Hall of Records, possesses complete maps of each Justices' territory as well as a large map of the entire county, showing the boundaries of all the Justices' Courts. These maps may be inspected there, and copies of them may be purchased for a nominal sum.

Procedure in the various Justices' Courts is by no means uniform, although the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure serve as a common foundation for the superstructure of special rules adopted by the various courts. Some of the Justices have adopted the rules of the Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable to their courts, while others purport to have no special rules whatsoever. Consequently an attorney who is not acquainted with the procedure in the particular court in which his case arises would be well advised to communicate with the clerk if in doubt as to the correct procedure. Because of the limitation of space the Committee is unable to present a compilation of the rules of the several Justices' Courts, other than a few of an illustrative nature. However, the Committee believes that the following list of the calendars of the several courts may be of convenience to readers of the BULLETIN who have occasional appearances in the Justices' Courts.

\*The members of the Committee were Carl A. Stutsman, Jr., Chairman; Richard H. Peterson, Vice-Chairman; A. James Ayers, Harvey J. Lindstrom, Richard Lund, John B. Myers, Mario Perelli-Minetti, J. L. Sampson, Charles S. Winch, Frank W. Woodhead.

# 1. ANTELOPE

CLASS B.

William D. Keller, Justice of the Peace,  
124 West 11th Street, Lancaster

## (a) Calendar

Juvenile Matters—First Friday of each month, 2 P.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Thursday and Friday, 11 A. M. or 2 P. M.

Misdemeanor Cases—Court trial, Monday, 11 A.M. or 2 P.M.

—Jury trial, Thursday and Friday, 11 A.M. or 2 P.M.

Small Claims Matters—Any day, but Monday P.M. and Thursday A.M. are preferred.

Supplemental Proceedings—Monday, Thursday and Friday, 11 A.M.

Traffic Cases—Thursday, 11 A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

All matters will be calendared to accommodate Los Angeles attorneys whenever possible.

Traffic matters may be handled by correspondence.

No matters heard on Tuesday or Wednesday unless specially requested.

# 2. BELVEDERE

CLASS A.

Myer B. Marion, Justice of the Peace,  
201 North Gage Avenue, Los Angeles

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Wednesday A.M. and Saturday A.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Friday A.M.

Failure to Provide—Monday.

Jury Trials—Friday A.M.

Probation Hearings—Friday A.M.

Small claims—Tuesday A.M.

Traffic Cases—Tuesday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

Continuances granted without requirement of an affidavit to support the motion.

# 3. BEVERLY HILLS

CLASS A.

Cecil D. Holland, Justice of the Peace,  
730 North San Vicente Boulevard, West Hollywood

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Monday through Saturday—A.M.

Court Trials (civil)—Friday A.M., Monday P.M., Thursday P.M., Friday P.M.

Court Trials (criminal)—Tuesday P.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Wednesday A.M.

Jury Trials (civil and criminal)—Wednesday and Thursday A.M.

Probation Hearings—Wednesday P.M.

Small Claims—Tuesday A.M.

Supplemental Orders and Motions—Tuesday A.M.

Traffic Cases—Tuesday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

None.

NOTE: The Court has its own Probation Department.

# 4. CALABASAS

CLASS B.

O. Benton Worley,  
24409 Ventura Boulevard, Calabasas

## (a) Calendar

There are no specially assigned days for particular matters in this Justice Court. Matters are set at the convenience of litigants and counsel by letter or telephone.

## (b) Special Rules

None.



## 5. CATALINA

CLASS B.  
Ernest Windle,  
City Hall Annex, Avalon

## (a) Calendar

There are no specially assigned days for particular matters in this Justice Court. Matters are set at the convenience of litigants and counsel by letter or telephone.

## (b) Special Rules

None.

## 6. COMPTON

CLASS A.  
H. Leonard Kaufman, Justice of the Peace,  
120 North Tamarind, Compton

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Monday to Friday A.M., inclusive.  
Civil Trials (court and jury)—Wednesday A.M.  
Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Monday and Thursday.  
Defaults—Monday A.M., Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.  
Law and Motion Matters—Monday A.M., Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.  
Probation Hearings—Tuesday A.M.  
Small Claims—Tuesday, 9 A.M.  
Supplemental Proceedings—Monday A.M., Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.  
Traffic Cases—Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

## 7. DOWNEY

CLASS A.  
Guy B. Gamble, Justice of the Peace,  
419 North Downey Avenue, Downey

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Monday to Friday A.M., inclusive.  
Civil Trials (court and jury)—Monday P.M., Wednesday P.M., Thursday P.M.  
Criminal Preliminaries—Tuesday A.M., Friday A.M.  
Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Tuesday, Friday.  
Defaults and Supplemental Proceedings—Wednesday, Thursday.  
Law and Motion Matters—Wednesday, Thursday.  
Small Claims—Wednesday, Thursday.  
Traffic Cases—Tuesday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

## 8. EL MONTE

CLASS A.  
Eldred E. Wolford, Justice of the Peace,  
111 West Main Street, El Monte

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Monday A.M., Saturday A.M.  
Civil Trials—Friday.  
Criminal Preliminaries—Tuesday.  
Criminal Trials—Tuesday.  
Failure to Provide—Thursday A.M.  
Probation Hearings—Thursday A.M.  
Small Claims—Thursday A.M.  
Traffic Cases—Wednesday A.M., Thursday night.

## (b) Special Rules

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.



# 9. GLENDALE

## CLASS A.

Bert P. Woodward, Justice of the Peace,

120 Howard Street, Glendale

Burt L. Wix, Justice of the Peace,

120 Howard Street, Glendale

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Monday to Saturday, A.M., inclusive.

Civil and Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

Criminal Preliminaries—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

Law and Motion Matters—Saturday A.M.

Probation Hearings—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

Small Claims—Friday A.M.

Supplemental Proceedings—Saturday A.M.

Traffic Cases—Thursday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

Proof of service must be filed 48 hours prior to hearing in order to obtain bench warrant.

All pleadings must be filed with legal covers.

Attorneys may not act as sureties on undertakings.

# 10. INGLEWOOD

## CLASS A.

Frank Carrell, Justice of the Peace,

Bank of America Building, Redondo

Albert F. Monroe, Justice of the Peace.

101 South Grevillea Avenue, Inglewood

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Thursday A.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Wednesday A.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Monday A.M.

Small Claims—Thursday P.M.

Traffic Cases—Thursday A.M.

## (b) Special Rules

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

# 11. MALIBU

## CLASS B.

John L. Webster, Justice of the Peace,

Court House, Pacific Palisades

## (a) Calendar

Traffic Cases—Thursday A.M.

All Other Matters—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

## (b) Special Rules

None.

# 12. MONROVIA

## CLASS A.

John A. H. Sturgeon, Justice of the Peace,

140 East Lime Street, Monrovia

## (a) Calendar

Arraignments—Friday.

Civil and Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

Criminal Preliminaries—Friday.

Law and Motion Matters—Friday.

## (b) Special Rules

None.

# 13. MONTEBELLO

## CLASS A.

E. P. Woods, Justice of the Peace,

915 South Ford Boulevard, Los Angeles

(a) **Calendar**

Arraignments—Monday to Saturday A.M., inclusive.

Civil Trials (court and jury)—Tuesday P.M., Friday P.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Monday P.M., Wednesday P.M., Thursday P.M.

Small Claims—Friday A.M., Tuesday night.

(b) **Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

**14. PASADENA****CLASS A.**

J. Russell Morton, Justice of the Peace,

117 East Colorado Street, Pasadena

William E. Fox, Justice of the Peace,

117 East Colorado Street, Pasadena

(a) **Calendar**

Civil Trials—Set at convenience of Court and counsel.

Criminal Trials—Thursday A.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Wednesday, 9:30 A.M.

Small Claims—Wednesday, 9 A.M.; Friday, 9 A.M.

Traffic Cases—Thursday A.M.

(b) **Special Rules**

Traffic cases may be handled by correspondence where defendant has no previous record for same offense.

**15. SAN ANTONIO****CLASS A.**

Stanley Moffatt, Justice of the Peace,

6400 Pacific Boulevard, Huntington Park

(a) **Calendar**

Civil Trials (court and jury)—Wednesday.

Criminal Preliminaries—Monday A.M.

Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Monday P.M., Tuesday A.M., Wednesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.

Small Claims—Wednesday A.M., Friday A.M.

Supplemental Proceedings—Tuesday A.M., Thursday A.M., Friday A.M.

Traffic Cases—Thursday P.M.

(b) **Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

**16. SAN FERNANDO****CLASS B.**

H. A. Decker, Justice of the Peace,

901 San Fernando Road, San Fernando

(a) **Calendar**

Small Claims—Friday, 10:00 A.M.

All other matters are set any day except Saturday at 10 A.M. or 2 P.M. at the convenience of litigants and counsel.

(b) **Special Rules**

None.

NOTE: All traffic and misdemeanor matters in this area are handled by the San Fernando City Court.

**17. SAN GABRIEL****CLASS A.**

Charles E. Christopher, Justice of the Peace,

317 West Main Street, Alhambra

(a) **Calendar**

Arraignments—Any time.

Civil and Criminal Trials (jury)—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Civil Trials (court)—Tuesday P.M.

Criminal Trials (court)—Tuesday P.M.

Small Claims—Tuesday A.M.

(b) **Special Rules**

Rules of the Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable and with certain exceptions.

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**18. SAN JOSE****CLASS A.**

Will G. Fields, Justice of the Peace,  
145 W. 3rd Street, Pomona

**(a) Calendar**

Arraignments—Whenever convenient.

Civil and Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Criminal Preliminaries—Monday, Wednesday and Thursday A.M. or P.M.

Defaults—Set at convenience of counsel.

Law and motion—Set at convenience of counsel.

Probation Hearings—First and third Tuesday at 2 P.M.

Small Claims—Tuesday, 9 A.M.

Supplemental Proceedings—Set at convenience of counsel.

Traffic Cases—Tuesday, 10 A.M.

**(b) Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

**19. SANTA MONICA****CLASS A.**

Orlando H. Rhodes, Justice of the Peace,  
1424 4th Street, Santa Monica

**(a) Calendar**

Civil and Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Thursday, 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Friday, 11 A.M.

Small Claims—Thursday, 7 P.M.

Supplemental Proceedings—Friday, 11 A.M.

**(b) Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable. Any matter may be set to meet the convenience of litigants or counsel upon request.

**20. SIGNAL HILL****CLASS B.**

Ernest E. Beam, Justice of the Peace,  
2120 Cherry Avenue, Signal Hill

**(a) Calendar**

Arraignments—Any court day.

Traffic Cases—Tuesday, 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

All other matters will be set at the convenience of litigants and counsel.

**(b) Special Rules**

Rules of Municipal Court of Long Beach in so far as applicable.

**21. SOLEDAD****CLASS B.**

William J. Kennedy, Justice of the Peace,  
105 Market Street, Newhall

**(a) Calendar**

Arraignments—Monday, 10 A.M.

Civil and Criminal Trials (court and jury)—Friday, 10 A.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Monday, 10 A.M.

Jury Trials—Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 A.M.

Traffic Matters—Thursday, 10 A.M.

**(b) Special Rules**

None.

Note: Nothing but traffic cases will be handled on Thursdays.

**22. VENICE**

CLASS B.

William R. Gallagher, Justice of the Peace,  
9616 Culver Boulevard, Culver City**(a) Calendar**

All matters will be set at the convenience of Court and counsel.

**(b) Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

NOTE: All matters will be set by the clerk.

**23. WHITTIER**

CLASS A.

Edward J. Guirado, Justice of the Peace,  
118 S. Milton Avenue, Whittier**(a) Calendar**

Arraignments—Monday to Friday, inclusive, 2 P.M.

Civil Trials (court and jury)—Thursday, 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Criminal Preliminaries—Monday to Friday, inclusive.

Defaults—Tuesday and Thursday, 2 P.M.

Law and Motion Matters—Tuesday or Thursday, 2 P.M.

Probation Hearings—Tuesday or Thursday, 2 P.M.

Small Claims—Tuesday, 2 P.M.

Supplemental Proceedings—Tuesday or Thursday, 2 P.M.

Traffic Cases—Tuesday, 2 P.M.

**(b) Special Rules**

Rules of Los Angeles Municipal Court in so far as applicable.

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## ACTIVITIES OF THE JUNIOR BARRISTERS

By Glenn B. Martineau, of the Los Angeles Bar.

BY WAY of inaugurating the autumn program the Executive Council of the Junior Barristers met in breakfast session at Cook's Steak House on Thursday morning, September 11. The membership of the Junior Barristers as a whole was invited to attend so that any who might be interested could take part in the general discussion and transaction of business. Guest speaker of the morning was Loyd Wright, President of the State Bar of California. Those who were unable to be present missed a particularly forceful address, in which Mr. Wright pointed out that it is essential today that the lawyer, highly educated and trained in analysis, lead the way in enforcing the principles of democratic government. Before the close of the meeting delegates were appointed to attend the annual meeting of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association to be held in Indianapolis on September 28th and 29th. Whitney Harris, Chairman, and William Thomas Davis, past-chairman of the Junior Barristers, were selected as official representatives.

Inasmuch as Los Angeles is the birthplace of the Junior Bar movement, the Junior Barristers of the Los Angeles Bar Association has been studied as a model by other bar associations throughout the country. That this continues to be the case is indicated by the last issue of the Junior Bar News Bulletin which is published nationally by the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association. In the September 12, 1941, issue several pages are devoted to a description of the Social Research, Public Information, Employment, Membership, and Inter-Bar Coordination divisions of the Junior Barristers program together with information concerning the nature and functions of the standing and special committees which make up each division. This nation-wide attention is indicative of the fact that energies which have been devoted to the organization by the many members of the Junior Barristers have been successful in bringing forth a product which is worth while.

The coming of September witnessed the termination of a portion of the work of the Junior Barristers committee assisting the U. S. O. This Committee under the chairmanship of Lee Schwartz and consisting of James H. Kindel, Jr., Walter Q. Loehr, Fred J. Martino and Clinton Rodda, was given the responsibility of making a canvass of the local legal profession for contributions to the national U. S. O. drive. At the termination of the drive the following letter of thanks for the efforts of the Committee was received:

### "UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

August 4, 1941

MR. WHITNEY HARRIS  
311 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California

DEAR MR. HARRIS:

You will be pleased to know that the U.S.O. campaign is being brought to a successful close, and that when all reports are in, Los Angeles will have oversubscribed its original quota by more than \$125,000.

The important part you have taken in this campaign, has contributed greatly to its success. On behalf of the Los Angeles Board, the Campaign Committee, and the six participating agencies, please accept our deep appreciation for your loyal service.

As the U.S.O. program progresses, the fact that you have had

a personal part in this phase of our national defense, surely will be a constant source of satisfaction to you.

Again thanking you for the valuable service you have rendered, we are

Yours very truly,

DR. A. H. GIANNINI

*Chairman, Los Angeles Board*

EARL B. GILMORE

*Los Angeles Campaign Chairman"*

Since the termination of the drive the Committee has offered its permanent services to U. S. O. officials and throughout the late summer evenings the members of this Committee have given assistance in the operation of a service men's headquarters established in Pershing Square by the Junior League and Assistance League of Los Angeles, giving solace to the service men and protection to the girls.

With the opening of the school term the Committee on Juvenile Crime Prevention is instituting a new program. Chairman Perry Bertram has sent letters to all schools and clubs announcing the availability of speakers upon the subject of juvenile delinquency. It is the purpose of the Committee not only to instruct the students of the dangers of various types of delinquent activity, but also to assist the adults in meeting the problem. During the past several months several addresses were made by members of the Committee, among them one by Walter Q. Loehr before the University Division of the Lions Club, on the subject of "The Citizen and Juvenile Delinquency."

Stanley Gleis' Speakers' Committee has likewise performed invaluable work on behalf of the Los Angeles Community Chest in exposing to the public the methods used by charity racketeers which continue to prey upon the public. In gratitude for the services of this Committee the officials of the Community Chest extended an invitation to the members of the Committee to take part in a most instructive tour of the Orthopedic Hospital on September 17, 1941.

The Law Lecture Committee under the guidance of Chaplin Collins completed its summer series with an address by Frank M. Keesling on the subject of "Practice Before State Administrative Agencies Dealing With Taxation." The meeting was enlivened by the presence of Roger J. Traynor, associate justice of the Supreme Court of California, who is a well-known authority on state taxation and was professor of law at the University of California before his appointment to the bench.

It may truly be said that the work of the Legal Aid Committee never ceases. The number of cases is once again on the increase and Kenneth Rhodes who is in direct charge of supplying the volunteers reports that the work for the month of September is under the direction of J. L. Samson.

For those who wait for the long evenings and the bright lights, the Social Activities Committee, headed by Felix McGinnis, has offered the annual Doctors-Lawyers party on Friday evening, September 26, at the Los Angeles Elks Club. This affair, which is put on by the Junior Barristers in conjunction with the Junior Section of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, is known for its plain and fancy entertainment and good fellowship.



## LUNCHEON MEETINGS SCHEDULED

Gene Breitenbach, chairman of the Bi-weekly Luncheon Committee of the Association, announces that the luncheon meetings which adjourned at the beginning of the summer will get under way again Tuesday noon, September 23rd, at the Los Angeles Athletic Club. The dates, speakers and subjects for the meetings in September, October and November are:

| Date     | Speaker             | Subject.                                                                                    |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sept. 23 | HON. ROBT. W. KENNY | The Code Amendments and Laws Passed by the 1941 Legislature of Greatest Interest to Lawyers |
| Oct. 14  | JOHN H. O'CONNOR    | Practice Before Administrative Boards of Los Angeles County                                 |
| Oct. 28  | JOHN O'MELVENY      | Suggestions to Attorneys on Law and Office Management                                       |
| Nov. 25  | HON. FRANK G. SWAIN | Suggestions to Attorneys on Practice of Law in the Law and Motion Department                |

Attorneys who attend these meetings regularly know the benefits gained not only from the talks but from meeting friends and making new friends.

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## WHAT'S NEW AT THE LAW LIBRARY

By Thomas S. Dabagh, Librarian

**LATIN-AMERICAN COLLECTION**—Substantial expansion of the collection of Latin-American legal materials is planned in the current fiscal year. An additional staff member with the necessary language qualifications, and with an understanding of library techniques and Latin-American law, is being sought to assist in the work. In view of the absence of a satisfactory collection in this field in the West, the development of the local collection is of major importance.

**NEW BOOKPLATE**—The Board of Law Library Trustees has adopted a new bookplate for the Library. The plate pictures an antique stone tablet, with authentic rendering of acanthus leaf embellishments, laurel sprays, and other motifs. In the center is a reproduction of the seal of the Board, including the motto, "Discretio est scire per legem quid sit justum." At the base of the plate there appears on one side the Roman fasces as a symbol for the civil law, and on the other side the mace, as a symbol for the common law. At the top a flaming torch characterizes the Library as a source of enlightenment and truth. A blank panel provides room for inserting the name of a donor, as well as the classification number, of a book.

### NEW BOOKS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**—An important group of materials in this field is now available, consisting of the Final Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure, the Monographs prepared for the Committee, and a publication of the New York State Bar Association entitled *Administrative Law in New York*. The Attorney General's Committee was appointed to investigate the need for procedural reform in various administrative tribunals and to suggest improvements; the result is offered in a well organized report. The New York publication is a collection of material presented before the Association on problems created by the extensive growth of administrative law in New York.

**Pennock's Administration and the Rule of Law** is an analysis of the development of doctrine and practice in the field of relations between administrative agencies and the courts.

**AUTOMOBILES**—Schwartz on the Trial of Automobile Accident Cases, 2d edition, follows the plan of the 1st edition in setting forth questions to present the testimony of various witnesses most appropriately. This edition adds material on the cross-examination of witnesses.

**BIOGRAPHY**—The experiences of a Lord Justice of Appeal from 1924 to 1937 are related in an autobiographical account, *On Circuit*, by McKinnon.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**—*Constitutional Revolution, Ltd.* is the title given the series of lectures delivered by Corwin recently at Claremont Colleges, dealing with the impact of the New Deal on the Supreme Court.

A new edition of Beck's *The Constitution of the United States* is revised by James T. Adams and includes a review of the New Deal as related to constitutional matters.

**CORPORATIONS**—Legal and accounting problems relating to corporate distributions are discussed in Kehl's *Corporate Dividends*. The different rules for ascertaining the fund from which dividends may be declared, liability where illegal dividends are declared, and taxation of dividends are covered.

**EVIDENCE**—Rhode's *Forensic Chemistry* is intended to be a practical guide for chemists on the methods of identifying persons and proof of *corpus delicti*.

**GERMANY**—A study of the Nazi legal system is offered in Fraenkel's *The Dual State*. Friction between the traditional judicial bodies and the instruments of dictatorship are considered as an important feature.

**GOVERNMENT**—The legal and political phases of the City-County Consolidated are discussed in a comprehensive book by Rush.

**LABOR LAW**—The Twentieth Century Fund Labor Committee offers a survey of the problems of labor supply, adjustment of disputes, and wage and hour controls in a small volume entitled *Labor and National Defense*.

Mariano's *Busch Jewelry Stores Labor Injunction* is the story of a New York "cause celebre".

**MEDICO-LEGAL**—Kessler's *Accidental Injuries* considers the medico-legal aspects of workmen's compensation and public liability. This 2d edition devotes special attention to traumatic neuroses.

**MILITARY LAW**—Methods of punishment and the procedure in trials before military tribunals, including the presenting of evidence, are set forth by Munson and Jaeger in their *Handbook of Military Law and Court-Martial Procedure*. A Canadian volume on the same subjects is written by Singer and Langford.

**PHILOSOPHY**—Some *Legal Foundations of Society* is the title of a three volume work by Vale, attempting to coordinate law with social institutions generally. Along the same lines is:

Cairn's *Theory of Legal Science*, a group of essays on the Social Basis of Law, the Formation of Law, the Nature of Legal Change, and other subjects; while Hexner presents essays on the concepts of "Legal Rules", the "Legal System", and "Legal Security", in his *Studies in Legal Terminology*.

**PLEDGES**—The *Rights of Margin Customers Against Wrongdoing Stock-brokers*, by Warren, includes discussion of other problems in the modern law of pledge.

**PRACTICE**—Clevenger's *Practice Manual*, 1941, supplies annotations to the civil practice laws regarding the inferior as well as the higher courts of New York.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES**—The *Enforcement of the Orders of State Public Service Commissions*, by Lentz, discusses the legal problems involved, including the power of a commission to punish for contempt.

Beard's *Regulation of Pipe Lines as Common Carriers* covers both state and federal control of rates, services, and affiliations.

**REAL PROPERTY**—Problems in land inheritance and related fields are raised by Spiegel's *Land Tenure Policies*. Foreign as well as American policies are reviewed.

**WAR LAW**—A Prentice-Hall loose leaf service on *National Defense and Government Contracts* embraces the legal phases of obtaining government contracts and operating thereunder, together with laws governing foreign trade, the registration of aliens, and selective service laws.

Kendall's *Civil Procedure Under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940* offers annotations based on the act of 1918, and includes 55 forms for use under the current act.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**—Schneider's well known work is being revised in a 3d edition, with the intention to make it a ready reference work for quotations from opinions as well as for text citations.

# AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

By Mark A. Hall of The Los Angeles Bar

In the Los Angeles BAR BULLETIN for April, 1941, appeared "A Lawyer's Ethical Will and Testament." This was reprinted, with permission, in CASE AND COMMENT for July.

I originally prepared it for reading at a meeting of a group of lawyers—the topic for the meeting (as intimated in the first paragraph of the "will") being the "present, past, and future" of the group.

In the fourth and eighth paragraphs, I used four or five phrases that constitute a paraphrasing of similar words in a "will" which has long been familiar to lawyers as "The Will of Charles Lounsbury," a typewritten copy of which I had in my possession. Two conflicting impressions were present in my mind regarding the Lounsbury will: one, that it was an anonymous composition; the other, a report that it had been composed by a patient in the Cook County hospital at Dunning, Illinois. Since the true authorship was unknown to me, it hardly seemed proper to credit the four or five phrases in question to such an uncertain source.

Now, however, Eugene H. Garnett, Esq., of Chicago, writes me that "The Will of Charles Lounsbury" was written by a life-long friend of his, Williston Fish, and was originally published in 1898 in Harper's Weekly. I am grateful to Mr. Garnett for this definite advice as to the authorship of that will, and take pleasure in thus acknowledging the inspiration for the four or five phrases which I used. I believe the Bar in general will be as interested as I am in thus learning that Mr. Fish may be credited with "The Will of Charles Lounsbury."

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## THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT\*

By Superior Judge Robert H. Scott,  
Presiding in the Juvenile Court, Los Angeles, California

IT has been nearly forty years since the ideal of the juvenile court took substance by being written into the law of our various states. It is an infant in the family of statutes although it can trace back many centuries certain inherited characteristics.

The juvenile court has one distinct function: it provides equity's coercive power to protect the child or to restrain him from misconduct. In other words it diagnoses the case and prescribes a change of supervision or environment and has the power to compel cooperation by the minor and his parents.

There is nothing mysterious about the juvenile court. It is very much like any other court in its general manner of functioning. It is not a star-chamber session although hearings are conducted in chambers. Interested parties are allowed to come in and express their views. Rules of evidence are observed. There is no coercion or intimidation to compel testimony. An effort is made to present the evidence clearly and to formulate findings which warrant the court in taking jurisdiction over the case. In Los Angeles one judge and three persons acting as referees devote their entire time to the juvenile court.

The future of the juvenile court depends upon the use to which you put it. If you plan on using it in every case in which the welfare of a child is involved then you must include not only cases where a child violates the criminal or moral code but also those where the home is too poor or unfit for wholesome living. In Los Angeles we have assumed that the juvenile court procedure should be used only in cases where the seriousness of the offense or of the child's situation make voluntary adjustment of the matter impossible or unwise.

As an outline for our discussion we might ask: (1) How can we keep cases out of juvenile court? (2) What should be done with cases which get into court? (3) What changes in juvenile court problems and procedure are to be expected?

### PREVENTION

We can keep dependency cases out of juvenile court by having a properly functioning charities or relief department in the county or state. If child and parents are cooperative, and all that they lack is money, the investigation can be made and aid given without added expense of court procedure. Giving of relief is an administrative matter and can be handled by a competent executive and his staff without recourse to judicial procedure. The test as to whether it is a court case is not the qualifications of the person who makes the order but the type of procedure required. Administrative acts do not require judicial processes.

Similarly the juvenile court should not be asked to approve the findings and recommendations of private agencies without having an investigation by its own officers. Private agencies usually can do an efficient job with their own cases without asking the juvenile court for help or financial support. If a case reaches a point where the juvenile court is asked to make an order or furnish funds, it should carefully check the investigation and from that point on assume official supervision over the case. The reason for this is apparent. The juvenile court has wide equity powers. It can do many things which are wise and desirable but in its very power lies a danger. Unless the judge in a large city

\*(Address delivered August 20, 1941, at San Francisco, California, under auspices American Prison Association, National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, American Parole Association, and National Probation Association.)



carefully watches the functioning of the court and all persons connected with it, measuring individual cases by the yardstick of the court's general policies, cruel injustice may be done to a child or to parents, who are silenced by a well intentioned worker saying: "Well, it's the court's order and you cannot do anything about it." The judge of the juvenile court naturally respects private agencies and those working with them and should give them prompt cooperation. But, for a juvenile court judge to be a rubber stamp for a private agency is fraught with danger to both court and agency, and limits the value of their service to the community.

### HOW SCHOOLS CAN HELP

Our schools can help keep many cases out of juvenile court. In metropolitan areas they provide special care for children who are unable to conform to the discipline or profit by the courses in public schools. They provide attendance supervisors, some of whom are well equipped by experience and personality to help less fortunate children make a social adjustment in their own school. Welfare centers and special schools have been set up where a diagnosis can be made and individual care can be given. In smaller towns and rural areas however these handicapped children receive only such special attention as a sympathetic and intelligent teacher may be able to provide.

Eventually, we must have a law such as that approved by the California Congress of Parents and Teachers which would provide a state subsidy so that local school districts could diagnose and care for their children who are feeble minded, psychopathic, epileptic or emotionally unstable. At the present time children in many schools develop symptoms which are recognized by teachers as "pre-delinquent". Many times teachers have said to me that they can go through their school and pick out children who will sometime come into the juvenile court for stealing, immorality or violence. Our compulsory school law too often assumes that children are substantially alike in their equipment, interests and tendencies. It denounces non-conformists. If school districts, especially poorer ones, could have state subsidy they could provide facilities to analyze misconduct of a child and help him toward normal living. That would mean fewer cases for the juvenile court.

Our schools can help children out of juvenile court in another way which is directly related to our defense situation. Of recent months the value of mechanical skills has been emphasized and we are realizing that our national life and our defense program depend in substantial part on the alert minds and skilled hands of our citizens. Our school courses should include more shop work, mechanics, and all of their related skills. We all understand that certain academic instruction is essential but this is a good time to satisfy our young men's desire to do something with their hands, and to fit themselves to earn a daily wage. A sense of futility brings many of our boys into court for stealing. They cannot see when or where they are going to get work or make money. Their homes are poor; they have nothing with which to court a girl or even go to a movie. If we can help them visualize a specific job they can do and prepare them in school to do it, life will be less confused and a clean record of good conduct will seem to them more important.

### THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

Many cases where boys have illicit affairs with girls are due not only to lack of morals but to a lack of ambition and to a sense of insecurity. The boy who pictures himself as filling a worthy place in the community, where he has a good name and receives respect from his fellows, will be more discreet and law-abiding than the one who has no goal or purpose in life. When a boy's physical appetite clamors for satisfaction and he has nothing by way of reputa-

tion or economic security to lose, the resistance to temptation becomes weak and uncertain.

Other community and group efforts to keep children out of juvenile court by keeping them normal and happy are well accredited. Supervised recreation provides fun and health at playgrounds and camps. Scouts, Christian associations, churches and Bible schools bring youth together for worthy purposes. Every dollar of money spent for character-building programs for youth saves many times its cost in juvenile court treatment.

There is another type of case that formerly came into the juvenile court and does not really belong there. That is the case of the casual and more or less accidental offender among our juvenile population: the boy whose misconduct is due to a momentary temptation and whose offense is one which the community can properly forgive as long as it is not repeated and shows no serious anti-social tendencies. Our police, sheriffs, and other peace officers have reached a point in their thinking so that instead of bringing a boy into the juvenile court when he commits a first offense of petit theft they go around and interview the parents, school teachers and community leaders and try to help the boy occupy his spare time without further difficulty.

It is really much better to have a boy who gets into trouble for the first time stay out of the juvenile court, if he and his parents are willing to cooperate. This type of work however requires that our police officers shall be social workers and not just investigators of crime. They must be alert to observe and understand bad conditions in the home, incipient gang conflicts in the community or problems in school from which childish misconduct is just an escape. When a boy gets into trouble for the first time it is really no benefit to



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him to be dismissed with a gesture and told to go his way. The adult who has charge of the case must first find out enough about the boy to be sure that it is just an isolated instance and not one of a series of wrongful acts which are developing bad habit patterns. One of the most effective ways in which our coordinating councils assist officials who discover a boy in difficulty is by furnishing information about his background and assuming the responsibility of helping him keep out of trouble in the future.

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There will always be a residual group who have to come into the juvenile court. The strong hand of the law is necessary to deal with them, because for the most part even when they violate the law they feel they have done no wrong. They look upon any remedial treatment as being nothing but punishment which should be avoided if possible. In many cases parents of these children are alcoholics, feeble minded, emotionally inadequate or so warped in their point of view that cooperation in working out a program to rehabilitate their children is either refused or is valueless.

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As long as nature with its curious quirk equips boys with male bodies and female glandular tendencies we shall probably have homosexuals to be dealt with on a scientific basis. As long as we have folks leaving expensive cars where they may be taken for joy rides by lads who yearn to drive and have no car we shall probably have thefts of automobiles. As long as we have in our large cities gangs of boys growing up in districts where there is a bad community situation or racial discrimination, we shall hear of women who are knocked down and have their purses snatched, and citizens who are held up at the point of a gun.

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Many cases where individuals are psychotic or feeble minded come to our attention because of wrong doing which is merely symptomatic of a deep mental defect requiring institutional care.

I have not undertaken to discuss the problem of transients who come in numbers to large cities, seeking their fortunes. Many of these children are giving expression to a noble impulse when they run away from intolerable home conditions to seek their fortune elsewhere. We all try to meet their needs as far as we can do so with our limited resources. When a child is likely to become a public charge it is obvious that he will be better cared for in his own community where his relatives and friends reside and where official recognition can be given to his need for help.

Girls' cases are largely problems of individual girls who need help because of unsatisfactory home conditions or because of misguided sex impulses. When our juvenile detention home was constructed ten years ago they built it on the basis of previous experience, and provided for an equal number of boys and girls. Now we have twice as many boys as girls. We have private and county institutions, the Convent of the Good Shepherd, and a state school. These are not overcrowded and the tendency is to recognize the fact that a girl who is in difficulty needs to be helped rather than punished, and that her wrongdoing is usually because of inadequate moral standards in the home, temptation, or need of a definite program of wholesome interests to occupy her time and attention. The more intelligence the community shows in recognizing the source of difficulty in girls' cases, the fewer of them will be brought into the juvenile court.

Smaller boys and girls who need juvenile court protection often come to our attention because their parents are so alcoholic or grossly immoral that an order must be made entirely severing the child-parent relationship and placing the child in a foster home for care and ultimate adoption.

### TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

When this residual group comes to the juvenile court we must have detention facilities available which will firmly hold these children with a kindly restraint while we are studying their homes and their mental and physical qualities and are finding out what type of program is needed to help them grow up into happy, wholesome men and women. When they do come into court all of the community's resources must be invoked to supplement the supervision which the probation officer can provide. If possible the child should be reestablished in his own home and school with a constructive program of probation. Where homes are unfit, boarding homes and private institutions fill a real need.

One of the most interesting contributions to the treatment of delinquent juveniles has been made in Los Angeles County where for nearly ten years we have maintained forestry camps for delinquent boys from 16 to 18 years of age. We now have four camps caring for a total of 240 boys and have graduated about 3500. Placed out in the mountains under the joint supervision of the probation and forestry departments these boys work eight hours a day for a fifty cent daily wage in addition to their full maintenance. We have found that this work program coupled with athletics and a certain number of stimulating school courses, all under the leadership of men of superior ability and personality, has resulted in ninety per cent of these boys making good without further court action. Yet these boys who have undergone this five months camp experience as a condition of probation were brought into court charged in various cases with every crime on the calendar except sex degeneracy and murder.

It is no credit to the community that its juvenile court handles thousands of cases every year! No matter how wisely conducted, no matter how humane, scientific and efficient such a court may be, it remains an undisputed fact that the most expensive way to try and make a normal citizen out of a problem child is to route him through the juvenile court. The cheapest and best way is to supply remedial processes during the early stages for those who need special help, shape our economic situation with concern for the ultimate life goal of youth, and have community leaders assume personal responsibility for helping wayward children to be good without coming into court.

But when the community has provided all that it can by way of a preventive program, and when resourceful citizens have done all they can to help children avoid indiscretions, it is good to feel that, as evidence of the paternal devotion of good citizens toward their prodigal children, there is a well equipped juvenile court and probation department ready to assume ultimate responsibility and undertake, if necessary, heroic measures to save these priceless human values.

Only a prophet could foresee future problems of the juvenile court or predict changes in procedure. British experience to date indicates an increase in moral and social problems of youth due to war conditions. The doctrines of hate and destruction with which war imbues our citizens, are the opposite of peace time essentials: good will, tolerance, industry and thrift. The lessons we must teach our young men to fit them for conflict, deeply impress those a few years younger. Those lessons will not be easily forgotten when peace is restored.

Nevertheless we must set our minds and all our material and moral resources to the task of winning against external oppression or internal frailty.

The future should see better methods employed to meet the problem of the defective and psychopathic delinquent. Too often we fail to see the distinction between various mental conditions which lead to wrong-doing. We commit mentally disturbed or deficient children to institutions designed for those who are normal, with the result that we impair the value of the program for both groups.

We adopt stupid and wasteful methods of dealing with both normal and exceptional children. We start out and construct expensive buildings and landscape the grounds. We employ a staff which is so underpaid that most of the better ones are attracted to other services. We overcrowd the institution with inmates. Then under pressure of economy minded groups the budget is cut down, adequate equipment is not purchased and replacements are not made. The program is kept up as well as possible but the handicaps are well nigh beyond human endurance. In institutions for the feeble minded, children often deteriorate instead of becoming self-supporting. Hospitals for the insane are usually too heavily burdened to care for any patient young or old who can possibly make a social adjustment on the outside.

When a boy approaching young manhood persists in serious wrongdoing the community demands that he receive remedial treatment in some state institution and too often the correctional school receives for training those who should properly be placed with the mentally handicapped.

War conditions will vitally affect our attitude toward this whole problem of juvenile delinquency. We must watch ourselves in public office because the irritability and cruelty of war is going to undermine our placid and benevolent natures and make us treat young offenders more harshly—and these young citizens in turn will become resentful and destructive. Parents' attitudes and home conditions are weakened; laxness, defiance and discouragement are inevitable.

Youth will meet its immediate human needs for food, clothes, shelter and companionship according to the resources at hand and the current moral standards.

The juvenile court and its probation department must accept a defense assignment to do far more than take care of boys and girls who violate the law. It accepted a generation and a half ago the responsibility of embodying in judicial form the conviction that we must safeguard our youth in times that are foul or fair—that no matter how bad home or community conditions may become—no matter how wrongful the child's acts—we must safeguard our youth. The strain of war, the burden of taxes, the press of daily duties must not blind us to this duty to stand firm as the expression of the community's resolve that at all costs our children shall be saved!

**STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,  
REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND  
MARCH 3, 1933.**

of Bar Bulletin, published monthly at Los Angeles, California, for October 1, 1941.

State of California, County of Los Angeles—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Chester Brown Loomis, Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Bar Bulletin, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—Los Angeles Bar Association, 1124 Rowan Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

Editor—Leslie C. Tupper, 808 Standard Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—Chester Brown Loomis, Jr., 241 E. Fourth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) Los Angeles Bar Association, 1124 Rowan Building, Los Angeles, Calif. J. C. Macfarland, 1000 Banks Huntley Bldg., Los Angeles, President. Harry J. McLean, 507 Bank of America Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary. Ewell D. Moore, 304 Subway Terminal Bldg., Los Angeles, Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHESTER BROWN LOOMIS, JR.,  
(Signature of business manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1941.

[Seal] H. L. ST. CLAIR,  
Notary Public in and for the County of  
Los Angeles, State of California.

My Commission expires March 16, 1943.

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